

# The West Jersey Pioneer.

A Family Newspaper: Devoted to Morality, Education, Science, Arts, Amusements, Merchandise, Agriculture, Commerce, Domestic and Foreign News, &c.—Independent of Party or Sect.

BRIDGETON N. J. SATURDAY, JANUARY, 1 1859.

VOL. XI—NO. 565

\$1.00 IN ADVANCE!

**C. E. EDWARDS.**  
J. W. EDWARDS.  
SURGICAL AND MECHANICAL  
DENTISTS.  
JONES OF MAIN AND SECOND STREETS  
MILWAUKEE N. J.

**D. H. SHOCK.**  
Attorney at Law and Solicitor in Chancery,  
BRIDGETON, N. J.  
Office in the brick building S. W. corner of Com-  
merce and Pearl sts. Ap 10-11.

**J. R. HOAGLAND.**  
Attorney at Law,  
Solicitor and Examiner in Chancery,  
BRIDGETON, N. J.  
Office on Commerce St., over the Chronicle  
Office. ap 8.

**C. P. VANDERVEER.** D. F. ARCHER.  
**VANDERVEER & ARCHER,**  
WHOLESALE  
GROCERS AND TEA DEALERS,  
N. 3rd Street,  
RIDGEWAY HOUSE,  
PHILADELPHIA.  
March 14, 1857-18.

**C. S. MILLER & CO.**  
CHEAP FANCY DRY GOODS  
AND TRIMMINGS STORE,  
GROSSCROSS BUILDING, COMMERCE AND LAUREL  
STREETS, BRIDGETON, N. J.

**Taylor & Newkirk's**  
FANCY  
DRY GOODS AND TRIMMINGS STORE,  
COMMERCE STREET,  
BRIDGETON, N. J.  
Hosiery, Gloves, Laces and Ribbons of every  
variety, kept constantly on hand. Jan. 30.

**OLIVER S. BELDEN, M. D.**  
OFFICE SITUATED ON LAUREL ST.  
Opposite the First Presbyterian Church.  
Having testimonials of scholarship from  
schools and positions of influence, I hope through  
a close attention to the duties of the physician to  
secure the confidence of the community in prac-  
tice of medicine.  
Bridgeton, June 12, 1858.

**A CARD.**  
J. C. KIRBY, Surgeon Dentist,  
(successor to J. D. Harbert),  
respectfully offers his professional  
services to the inhabitants of Cumberland County  
and the public generally.  
Office in the room of brick buildings, five doors  
west of R. Davis & Son's hotel, formerly occupied  
by J. D. Harbert. Mar. 28, 1857-58.

**S. B. WOODRUFF.**  
No. 26 Commerce Street  
DEALER IN  
Clocks, Watches, Jewelry and Silverware.  
May 29.

**J. D. HARBERT.**  
SURGEON DENTIST  
LATE OF BRIDGETON,  
No. 1330 Pine Street, near Broad  
PHILADELPHIA.  
N. B.—The Pine Street Omnibus, from the  
Exchange, pass the door every ten minutes.  
May 16, 58.

**DEY STREET HOUSE**  
54 56 & 58 Dey Street,  
NEW YORK.  
Kept on the European Plan. Meals at all  
Hours of the Day.  
LODGING ROOMS 50 CENTS. CROTON WATER  
IN EVERY ROOM.

**R. B. Sharrets**  
Sept. 25th '58.

**Henry Neff**  
SURGEON DENTIST.  
COMMERCE ST., a few doors east  
of the Presbyterian Session  
Room and directly opposite the new  
Baptist Church, still continues to practice Den-  
tistry in all its various departments.  
I have been using electricity in extra light teeth, and it  
has really prevented the feeling of pain under the operation  
in all cases. I have extracted the teeth with the most sat-  
isfactory results.  
Bridgeton, June 27, 1857.

**AMERICAN LIFE INSURANCE & TRUST CO.**  
CAPITAL STOCK, \$500,000.  
COMPANY'S BUILDING, Walnut Street, S. E.  
Corner of Fourth, Philadelphia.  
Life Insurance at the usual Mutual rates, or at  
Joint Stock rates, at about 20 per cent less, or at  
Total abatement rates, the lowest in the world.  
A. WILLIAMS, President.

**J. C. SIMS, Secretary.**  
WM. S. BOWEN, Agt., and Medical Examiner,  
Bridgeton, N. J., East 75 ft.

**WEST JERSEY R. R. CO.**  
**WINTER ARRANGEMENT.**  
ON and after Monday, October 19th 1858  
the Cars of the West Jersey Railroad Co.  
will have daily, Sundays excepted as  
follows:  
2 TO LEAVE PHILADELPHIA, 071  
Walnut Street, at 8:40 and 11:45 A. M., and 3 and  
5 P. M.  
3 TO LEAVE BRIDGETON,  
7:45 and 8:45 A. M., and 1 and 2 P. M.  
These trains Philadelphia and Bridgeton, 25 cts.  
Bridgeton and Philadelphia, 15 cts.  
RICHARD SHIPPEN, Agent

**BECK & LAWTON,**  
**MUSIC PUBLISHERS,**  
AND DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF MUSICAL MERCHANDISE,  
No. 622 CHESTNUT STREET,  
(CORNER OF NINTH),  
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

**JOSEPH HILLIER'S**  
**LOOKING-GLASS &**  
**Picture Frame Store.**  
No. 65 North Second Street,  
Fourth door below Arch Street, East side,  
PHILADELPHIA.  
Oct. 9, 1858-59.

**DENNIS & JONES,**  
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN  
SPERM, LARD, SEA ELEPHANT, WHALE,  
TANNERS' & MINERS' OIL, ALSO,  
SPERM, SOLAR SPERM, AND  
ADAMANTINE CANDLES.  
Warehouse—No. 24 South Warren, Manufac-  
tury Christian St., below Sixth, Philad.,  
Nov. 18 58.

**Cash Paid for Broom Corn,**  
Brooms, broomhandles, and Broom Twigs  
for sale. Also, Brooms made up on shares  
and by the piece, by  
**THEODORE DIAMANT,**  
Near the Hotel,  
Oct. 18 58.

## Choice Poetry.



### RETIREMENT.

Hackneyed in business, wearied at the car,  
Which thousands, once fast chained to, quit no  
more,  
But which, when life at ebb runs weak and low,  
All wish, or deem to wish, they could forgo;  
The statesman, lawyer, merchant, man of trade,  
Panting for the refuge of some rural shade,  
Where all his long anxieties forget  
Amid the charms of a sequestered spot;  
Or recollected only to gild over,  
And add a smile to what was sweet before,  
He may possess the joys he thinks he sees,  
Lay his old age upon the lap of Ease,  
Improve the remnant of his wasted span,  
And, having lived a triller, die a man.  
Thus conscience pleads her cause within the breast,

Though long rebelled against, not yet suppressed,  
And calls a creature formed for God alone,  
For heaven's high purposes, and not his own;  
Calls him away from selfish and aims,  
From what debilitates and what inflames,  
From cities humming with a restless crowd,  
From active, ignorant, and loud,  
Whose highest praise is that they live in vain,  
The dupes of pleasure, or the slaves of gain,  
Where works of man are clustered close around,  
And works of God are hardly to be found,  
To regions where in spite of sin and woe,  
Traces of Eden are still seen below.  
Where mountain, river, forest, field and grove,  
Remain in him of Maker's power and love.  
'Tis well if, looked for at late a day,  
In the last scene of such a senseless play,  
True wisdom will attend his feeble call,  
And grace his action ere the curtain fall.  
Souls, that have long despised their heavenly  
birth,  
Their wishes all impregnated with earth,  
For three score years employed with ceaseless  
care,  
In catching smoke and feeding upon air,  
Convinced only with the ways of men,  
Ever ready to the short remaining term,  
Inevitably choke the unfruitful heart,  
Their fibres penetrate its tenderest part,  
And, draining its nutritious powers to feed,  
Their noxious growth, starve every better seed.  
Happy, if full of days, but happier far,  
If, ere we yet discern life's evening star,  
Sick of the service of a world that feeds  
Its patient drudges with dry chaff and weeds,  
We can escape from custom's idiot way,  
To serve the sovereign we were born to obey.

—COOPER.

**YE CAN CONQUER, IF YE WILL.**  
BY ANANIAS W. SAWYER.

Rugged toiler—son of labor—  
Stoutly battling every day,  
For existence—O, my brother,  
Thou shalt triumph in the fray.  
On life's changeful field of action,  
Though defeat may oft appear,  
If thou wilt persevere.

Though thou art obscure and lowly,  
Ye may reach the wished for goal,  
Grasp the prize, wealth and station,  
If thou hast a resolution  
That misfortune cannot shake;  
One on which his angry surges  
An impression fails to make.

Art thou steeled at and derided  
By the self-styled lofty hero?  
Heed ye not the fool's contumely,  
Or the weak mind's harmless scorn;  
Art thou friendless—friends will gather,  
As do courtesies, kings around,  
When thou hast achieved distinction,  
When thou hast position found.

Strive in faith to reach the goal;  
Thou shalt find it in the end prevail.  
In life's trials, and its battles,  
None but dauntless warriors fail;  
None but nature's power ascend,  
In earth's mighty contest ring;  
To renounce, from dark oblivion,  
Robed in glory, up they spring.

What if years of fierce endeavor  
Have been spent by thee in vain?  
What if thou hast met disaster?  
Up, and take the field again!  
Weeds and ruins all about thee,  
Give not up, but struggle still;  
Stubbards courage is resistance,  
To conquer, if ye will!

I less admire gifts of utterance, and bare  
profession of religion, than I once did, and  
have much more charity for many who, by  
the want of gifts, do make an obscure pro-  
fession than they. I once thought that al-  
most all that could pray movingly and flu-  
ently, and talk well of religion, had been  
saints. But experience hath opened to me  
what odious crimes may consist with high  
profession, and I have met with divers ob-  
scure persons, not noted for any extraor-  
dinary profession, or forwardness in religion,  
but only to live a quiet, blameless life, whom  
I have after found to have long lived, as far  
as I could discern, a truly good and sancti-  
fied life.—Baxter.

A Hint for Editors.—It was said of  
James Montgomery, "He never wrote a  
line, which, dying, he could wish to blot."  
All punishment which is to revenge,  
rather than correct must be morally wrong.  
—The Bible.

See that thou copy no man save in the  
matter of faithfulness.—Pena.

How much better it is to get wisdom than  
gold.

## MORAL.

### THE PHILADELPHIA PULPIT.

REV. A. A. WILLITS.

The Rev. Mr. Willits is pastor of the  
First Reformed Dutch Church, located at  
Spring Garden and Seventh streets. In every  
city like Philadelphia there are always a  
few clergymen who are the favorites of the  
general public, and who are followed by a crowd  
wherever they go and wherever they speak.  
People uniformly expect something eloquent  
attractive and gratifying from them. Mr.  
Willits is one of this class of preachers; nor  
is his reputation as a man of earnest, popular  
eloquence undeserved, as we will have  
occasion to show before concluding this ar-  
ticle.

Mr. Willits was born in Tuckerton, New  
Jersey, in 1821. In his infancy he was re-  
moved, with his parents, to this city. His  
father died when he was five or six years  
old, and left his family in needy circum-  
stances. His mother's earnings were not  
sufficient to support the family, and he was  
sent to school by Rev. Jas. Goodfellow. He  
became a boarder in his family, and finally  
an assistant instructor in his school. When  
only ten years of age, he had completed the  
usual routine of English study, had mas-  
tered a large portion of Euclid, and had  
made some progress in the study of Latin.

In 1831, however, his literary advantages  
seem to have been suspended; and that, too,  
under circumstances which appeared to pre-  
clude the possibility of their ever being re-  
served. His mother removed to the sea  
shore of New Jersey, and he was compelled  
to labor for his own subsistence and that of  
his parent. It is said that he was engaged  
industriously for several years in Egg Har-  
bor Bay, in that species of marine agricul-  
ture commonly termed oyster planting; and  
here it was that he acquired the nautical  
skill for which, to this day, he is remark-  
able. Mr. Willits can row or scull or steer  
a boat, with as much success as the oldest  
"salt" in the port of Philadelphia.

Nevertheless, while thus engaged in hon-  
orable manual labor, he did not lose all his  
ambitious aspirations. He was a great reader,  
floating about obscurely on the pages of  
Waters of Egg Harbor Bay, still retained with  
him earnest desires after the accompani-  
ment of something great and good in life.  
Accordingly he continued his manual labors  
in the summer months, and taught  
during the winter for the purpose of earn-  
ing money whereby to educate himself—  
having, at length, accumulated a meagerness  
at the process, at the age of twenty he en-  
tered the classical seminary at Pennington,  
New Jersey. His application to study was  
great, and his success was commensurate.

At the end of his first year in that insti-  
tution he obtained the prize of a first declam-  
ation, and was elected a teacher in the En-  
glish department. This honorable post he  
occupied during two years with general ac-  
ceptance, while at the same time he contin-  
ued to improve himself in different depart-  
ments of learning. His mind, meanwhile,  
had been turned to various pursuits, and he  
resolved at length to enter the ministry.

After proper trials he was licensed to preach  
in the Methodist Episcopal Church in  
1844, being on a visit to the State of  
Maine, he was invited to preach at Kenne-  
beck. The church was at that time vacant  
in consequence of the illness of the pastor.  
Mr. Willits proved so acceptable to the  
members that he was invited to take per-  
manent charge of the congregation. He  
did so, and remained with them two years.

At the termination of this period he was  
transferred by the action of the Confer-  
ence to the Methodist church in Roxbury,  
Mass. Here he labored for two years,  
after which he was again removed to  
St. Paul's Methodist church in Lowell.

This was one of the largest Methodist  
churches in New England, and as its pas-  
tor, Mr. Willits labored very great.

Yet in addition to these, he distinguished  
himself as a temperance lecturer. He be-  
came known throughout New England in  
that capacity, and travelled largely as the  
companion and fellow-laborer of Neal Dow,  
the so-called author of the memorable  
Maine Liquor Law.

So great and constant were the labors of  
Mr. Willits at this period, that he might  
have been apprehended, his health broke  
down. In 1848 he was compelled to re-  
sign his church. He then returned to  
Philadelphia, where, after a time, the medi-  
cal treatment which he received and the ef-  
fect of a milder climate produced a favor-  
able result. But it is a singular circum-  
stance which illustrates the uncertainty and  
eccentricity of human affairs, that at this  
time, Mr. Willits had resolved, in conse-  
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with a friend to enter into partnership with him  
and expected to be thus employed in the fu-  
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a pastor, to preach in the old Reformed  
Dutch Church in Crown street, now occu-  
pied as a warehouse for carriages. Mr.  
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congregation, which from various causes  
had dwindled down to a very few persons,  
were so pleased with his preaching that af-  
ter a short time they invited him to take  
charge of the church as its pastor. This  
invitation Mr. Willits accepted in the month  
of May, 1849.

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ful ministers of the day happily rescued  
from the oblivion and the obscurity of the  
country. Mr. Willits at once entered upon  
the performance of his pastoral duties with  
great earnestness. He applied for admis-  
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was duly received. But the task which he  
had assumed was by no means an easy one.  
The congregation was small, the house of  
worship was antiquated in style, and it was  
located in a very unfavorable position. In  
former years, men of great learning and elo-  
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in vain to counteract these great disadvan-  
tages. The edifice in which the abilities of

a Livingston, a Van Arsdale, and a Boethius  
had all been set forth, still remained, com-  
paratively speaking, an ecclesiastical solitude.  
Nevertheless, Mr. Willits soon succeeded in  
filling the vacant seats, in replenishing the  
empty treasury, in paying off old chronic  
debts, and after five years of untiring labor  
the congregation had become so flourishing  
that they were prepared to commence and  
complete the beautiful and expensive church,  
which now adorns the cor. of Spring Garden  
and Seventh sts. The cost of this church,  
including the ground, we believe, was one  
hundred thousand dollars, ninety thousand  
of which, during the progress of the last  
three years, have been paid off. This church,  
we think, without exception, the most  
commodious and beautiful one in Philadel-  
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and in size, it may be to several others; but  
it has no equal for chaste decorations, for  
comfort and convenience, and for a wise  
adaptation in all respects to the purpose for  
which it is intended.

The question very naturally arises, and  
forces itself upon the mind of the observer  
of this honorable and useful career: What is  
the cause of this great and uniform success?  
The church edifice in which Mr. Willits  
holds forth to the crowded and intelligent  
congregations who attend on his preaching,  
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it that such vast multitudes—generally three  
or four thousand in number attend the  
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In listening of every kind he is proba-  
bly inferior to every Presbyterian clergy-  
man in his synod; and his only power is his  
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with such consummate skill that he charms  
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## EARLY RISING.

Health and long life are almost univer-  
sally associated with early rising; and we are  
pointed to countless old people as evidence  
of its good effects on the general system.  
Can any of our readers on the spur of the  
moment give a good and conclusive reason  
why health should be attributed to this habit?  
We know that old people get up early,  
but it is simply, because they can't sleep  
hence, in the aged early rising is a necessity,  
or a convenience, and is not a cause of health  
in itself. There is a large class of early ris-  
ers, very early risers, who may be truly said  
not to have a day's health in a year—the  
they fly for sleep, and drink liquor  
until midnight, and the early to get more  
One of our earliest recollections is, that of  
"old sakers" making their "devious way to  
the grog-shop or the tavern bar-room, before  
sunrise, for their morning grog. Early rising  
to be beneficial, must have two concomitants:  
to retire early, and on rising, to be properly  
employed. One of the most eminent dis-  
tinctives of this country rose by day-light for  
many years, and at the end of that time be-  
came an invalid, has travelled the world over  
for health, and has never regained it, nor  
ever will. It is rather an early retiring  
that does the good, by keeping people out of  
those mischievous practices which darkness  
favors, and which need not, here, be more  
particularly referred to.

"Another important advantage of retiring  
early, is that the intense stillness of mid-  
night and the early morning hours favor that  
unbroken repose which is the all powerful  
renovator of the tired system. Without  
then, the accompaniment of retiring early,  
"early rising" is worse than useless and is  
positively mischievous. Every person should  
be allowed to "have his sleep out" other-  
wise, the duties of the day cannot be properly  
performed, will be necessarily alighted,  
even by the most conscientious.

"To all young persons, to students, to  
the sedentary, and to invalids, the fullest  
sleep that the system will take without art-  
ificial means, is the balm of life—without  
it there can be no restoration to health and  
activity again. Never wake up the sick, or  
invalid, or young children, at a morning—  
it is a barbarity; let them wake of them-  
selves, let the care rather be to establish an  
hour of retiring so early that their fullest  
sleep may be out before sunrise.

"Another item of a very great impor-  
tance: Do not hurry up the young and the  
weakly. It is no advantage to pull them  
up at an early hour, when their system is  
not it best for the studious, or even for  
the well, who have passed an unusually fat-  
iguing day, to jump out of bed the mo-  
ment they wake up; let them remain, with-  
out going to sleep again, until the sense of  
weariness passes from the limbs. Nature  
abhors two things: violence and a vacuum.

The sun does not break out at once  
into a glare of the meridian. The diurnal  
dew does not evaporate by slow degrees,  
nor does the sun, nor the sun, nor the sun,  
at once from its resting place. By all of  
which we mean to say, that as no physiologi-  
cal truth is more demonstrable, than that  
the brain, and with it the whole nervous  
system, is recuperated by sleep, it is of the  
first importance as to the well being of the  
human system, that it have the fullest  
measure of it; and to that end, the habit of  
retiring to bed early should be made impera-  
tive on all children, and no ordinary effort  
should be allowed to interfere with it. Its  
moral healthfulness is not less important  
than its physical. Many a young man, man-  
ny a young woman, has made the first step  
toward degradation, and crime, and disease,  
after ten o'clock at which hour, the year  
round, the old, the middle-aged, and the  
young should be in bed, and then the early  
rising will take care of itself, with the in-  
calculable accompaniment of a fully rested  
body and a renovated brain. We repeat it,  
their health, in early rising in itself; but there  
is all of them in the persistent practice of  
retiring to bed at an early hour, winter and  
summer.

**MOTHERS.**  
Nearly twenty times does the sacred his-  
tory of the book of Kings hand down the  
names of mothers, with the record of the  
good or evil deeds of their sons. Thus  
Josiah reigned thirty and one years in Jeru-  
salem, and his mother's name was Jedidah;  
and he had that which was right in the  
sight of God. "O, His (Abijah's) mother's  
name was Maasehah; and he walked in all  
the sins of his father." See, also, 1st  
Kings x, 26; xv, 2; xxi, 42; 2d Kings vii,  
25; xii, 18. We are not unusually told what  
was the character of these mothers, nor how  
far it was due to their influence that their  
sons did good or evil; but surely the in-  
fluence of their names in immediate con-  
nexion with the good or evil, is sufficiently  
significant. "His mother's name was Jedidah,  
and he did that which was right in the  
sight of the Lord." "One among the  
saints of the Lord." "Blessed are those women,"  
as the thought at once suggested by the words.  
On the other hand, what memorable notari-  
ty is given to Maasehah! She may have  
been a good woman herself; yet what vol-  
umes are in that handing of her name—only  
her name—down to posterity along with the  
misdeeds of her son! And it seems as if  
the father's bad example might have been  
more than counteracted, had she but fully  
expressed her maternal influence; for "his  
mother's name was Maasehah; and he walk-  
ed in all the sins of his father!" Christian  
mothers! watch well your every-day life  
among your little ones. Think of this be-  
ing said of a lost soul—"Yes, he did evil all  
his life—he lived as he was taught; at home;  
and his mother's name was—"

We should never laugh at anything which  
is in any way associated with religion, before  
children. We sometimes indulge ourselves  
in ridiculing the devotions of a simple mind,  
but we commit a great fault in so doing.  
We should speak of God with seriousness  
and reverence, and never trifle upon sacred  
subjects.—Fennell.

## DRESS.

Bishop Dehon has these remarks on the  
of dress—  
"It is an indication of a youth void of  
understanding, to be wholly occupied about  
the decoration of his person, and the dis-  
play of external pomp or accomplishments.  
There is, an attention to the decoration of  
dress which is conducive to the well being of  
society. But there are many, with whom  
the adorning of their persons is the principal  
source of self-satisfaction, and the chief busi-  
ness of life. Man is an intelligent being. He  
has glorious faculties to discharge. He has  
eternal life to secure. What can more  
strikingly indicate a want of that wisdom by  
which such a being should be distinguished,  
than to have his faculties absorbed and his  
ambition satisfied with the transient varieties  
of external attire? Besides, how contempti-  
ble is the distinction which is merely superfi-  
cial! The bee, that gathers its honey from  
every flower, has not the most elegant ap-  
pearance. The care of the body is more with  
him than the care of the mind. With use-  
fulness and virtue, with knowledge and  
heaven to engage him; behold him the  
slave of a color, or a fashion, placing his  
glory in that in which inferior animals may  
often vie with him, and flowers and plants  
excel him. Such a young man whom dress